

ON THE AUTOMORPHISM GROUP OF A CERTAIN INFINITE TYPE DOMAIN IN \mathbb{C}^2

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ABSTRACT. In this article, we consider an infinite type domain Ω_P in \mathbb{C}^2 . The purpose of this paper is to investigate the holomorphic vector fields tangent to an infinite type model in \mathbb{C}^2 vanishing at an infinite type point and to give an explicit description of the automorphism group of Ω_P .

1. INTRODUCTION

Let D be a domain in \mathbb{C}^n . An automorphism of D is a biholomorphic self-map. The set of all automorphisms of D makes a group under composition. We denote the automorphism group by $\text{Aut}(D)$. The topology on $\text{Aut}(D)$ is that of uniform convergence on compact sets (i.e., the compact-open topology).

It is a standard and classical result of H. Cartan that if D is a bounded domain in \mathbb{C}^n and the automorphism group of D is noncompact then there exist a point $x \in D$, a point $p \in \partial D$, and automorphisms $\varphi_j \in \text{Aut}(D)$ such that $\varphi_j(x) \rightarrow p$. In this circumstance we call p a *boundary orbit accumulation point*.

In 1993, Greene and Krantz [14] posed a conjecture that for a smoothly bounded pseudoconvex domain admitting a non-compact automorphism group, the point orbits can accumulate only at a point of finite type in the sense of Kohn, Catlin, and D'Angelo (see [11, 16] for this concept). For this conjecture, we refer the reader to [19].

One of the evidence for the correctness of Greene-Krantz's conjecture is provided in [21]. H. Kang [21] proved that the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(E_P)$ is compact, where E_P is a special kind of Hartogs domains

$$E_P = \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |z_1|^2 + P(z_2) < 1\} \Subset \mathbb{C}^2,$$

where P is a real-valued, \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth, subharmonic function satisfying:

- (i) $P(z_2) > 0$ if $z_2 \neq 0$,
- (ii) P vanishes to infinite order only at the origin.

Note that E_P is of infinite type along the points $(e^{i\theta}, 0) \in bE_P$ and $(e^{i\theta}, 0)$ are the only points of infinite type.

Recently, S. Krantz [22] showed that the domain

$$\Omega := \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z_1|^{2m_1} + |z_2|^{2m_2} + \cdots + |z_{n-1}|^{2m_{n-1}} + \psi(|z_n|) < 1\},$$

where the m_j are positive integers and where ψ is a real-valued, even, smooth, monotone-and-convex-on- $[0, +\infty)$ function of a real variable with $\psi(0) = 0$ that

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vanishes to infinite order at 0, has compact automorphism group. In fact, the only automorphisms of Ω are the rotations in each variable separately (cf. [14, 20]).

We would like to emphasize here that the automorphism group of a domain in \mathbb{C}^n is not easy to describe explicitly; besides, it is unknown in most cases. In this paper, we are going to compute the automorphism group of an infinite type model

$$\Omega_P := \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : \rho(z_1, z_2) = \operatorname{Re} z_1 + P(z_2) < 0\},$$

where $P : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a C^∞ -smooth function satisfying:

- (i) $P(z) = q(|z|)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$, where $q : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function with $q(0) = 0$ such that it is strictly increasing and convex on $[0, \epsilon_0)$ for some $\epsilon_0 > 0$, and
- (ii) P vanishes to infinite order at 0.

It is easy to see that $(it, 0), t \in \mathbb{R}$, are points of infinite type in $b\Omega_P$, and hence Ω_P is of infinite type.

In order to state the first main result, we recall the following terminology. A *holomorphic vector field* in \mathbb{C}^n takes the form

$$H = \sum_{k=1}^n h_k(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z_k}$$

for some functions h_1, \dots, h_n holomorphic in $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$. A smooth real hypersurface germ M (of real codimension 1) at p in \mathbb{C}^n takes a defining function, say ρ , such that M is represented by the equation $\rho(z) = 0$. The holomorphic vector field H is said to be *tangent* to M if its real part $\operatorname{Re} H$ is tangent to M , i.e., H satisfies the equation

$$(\operatorname{Re} H)\rho(z) = 0 \text{ for all } z \in M. \quad (1)$$

The first aim of this paper is to prove the following theorem, which is a characterization of tangential holomorphic vector fields.

Theorem 1. *Let $P : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a C^∞ -smooth function satisfying*

- (i) $P(z) = q(|z|)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$, where $q : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function with $q(0) = 0$ such that it is strictly increasing and convex on $[0, \epsilon_0)$ for some $\epsilon_0 > 0$, and
- (ii) P vanishes to infinite order at 0.

If $H = h_1(z_1, z_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1} + h_2(z_1, z_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial z_2}$ with $H(0, 0) = 0$ is holomorphic in $\Omega_P \cap U$, C^∞ -smooth in $\overline{\Omega_P} \cap U$, and tangent to $b\Omega_P \cap U$, where U is a neighborhood of $(0, 0) \in \mathbb{C}^2$, then $H = i\beta z_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z_2}$ for some $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$.

In the case that the tangential holomorphic vector field H is holomorphic in a neighborhood of the origin, Theorem 1 is already proved in [7, 15]. Here, since the tangential holomorphic vector field H in Theorem 1 is only holomorphic inside the domain, it seems to us that some key techniques in [7] could not use for our situation. To get around this difficulty, we first employ the Schwarz reflection principle to show that the holomorphic functions h_1, h_2 must vanish to finite order at the origin. Then the equation (1) implies that $h_1 \equiv 0$. Therefore, from Chirka's curvilinear Hartogs' lemma the proof finally follows (see the detailed proof in Section 2).

We now note that $\operatorname{Aut}(\Omega_P)$ is noncompact since it contains biholomorphisms

$$(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (z_1 + is, e^{it}z_2), \quad s, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Let us denote by $\{R_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ the one-parameter subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\Omega_P, 0)$ generated by the holomorphic vector field $H_R(z_1, z_2) = iz_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z_2}$, that is,

$$R_t(z_1, z_2) = (z_1, e^{it}z_2), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

In addition, denote by $T_s(z_1, z_2) = (z_1 + is, z_2)$ for $s \in \mathbb{R}$.

To state the second main result, we need the following definitions. Recall that the Kobayashi metric K_D of D is defined by

$$K_D(\eta, X) := \inf\left\{\frac{1}{R} \mid \exists f : \Delta \rightarrow D \text{ such that } f(0) = \eta, f'(0) = RX\right\},$$

where $\eta \in D$ and $X \in T_\eta^{1,0}\mathbb{C}^n$, where Δ_r is a disc with center at the origin and radius $r > 0$ and $\Delta := \Delta_1$.

The following definition derives from work of X. Huang ([18]).

Definition 1. Let D be a domain in \mathbb{C}^n with \mathcal{C}^2 -smooth boundary bD and z_0 be a boundary point. For a \mathcal{C}^1 -smooth monotonic increasing function $g : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$, we say that D is g -admissible at z_0 if there exists a neighborhood V of z_0 such that

$$K_D(z, X) \gtrsim g(\delta_D^{-1}(z))|X|$$

for any $z \in V \cap D$ and $X \in T_z^{1,0}\mathbb{C}^n$, where $\delta_D(z)$ is the distance of z to bD .

Remark 1. (i) It is proved in [6, p.93] (see also in [25]) that if there exists a plurisubharmonic peak function at z_0 , then there exists a neighborhood V of z_0 such that

$$K_D(z, X) \leq K_{D \cap V}(z, X) \leq 2K_D(z, X),$$

for any $z \in V \cap D$ and $X \in T_z^{1,0}\mathbb{C}^n$.

(ii) If D is \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth pseudoconvex of finite type, then D is t^ϵ -admissible at any boundary point for some $\epsilon > 0$ (cf. [10]). Recently, T. V. Khanh [27] proved that a certain pseudoconvex domain of infinite type is also g -admissible for some function g .

Definition 2 (see [27]). Let $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a \mathcal{C}^2 -smooth domain. Assume that D is pseudoconvex near $z_0 \in bD$. For a \mathcal{C}^1 -smooth monotonic increasing function $u : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ with $u(t)/t^{1/2}$ decreasing, we say that a domain D has the u -property at the boundary z_0 if there exist a neighborhood U of z_0 and a family of \mathcal{C}^2 -functions $\{\phi_\eta\}$ such that

- (i) $|\phi_\eta| < 1$, \mathcal{C}^2 , and plurisubharmonic on D ;
- (ii) $i\partial\bar{\partial}\phi_\eta \gtrsim u(\eta^{-1})^2 Id$ and $|D\phi_\eta| \lesssim \eta^{-1}$ on $U \cap \{z \in D : -\eta < r(z) < 0\}$, where r is a \mathcal{C}^2 -defining function for D .

Here and in what follows, \lesssim and \gtrsim denote inequalities up to a positive constant multiple. In addition, we use \approx for the combination of \lesssim and \gtrsim .

Definition 3 (see [27]). We say that a domain D has the strong u -property at the boundary z_0 if it has the u -property with u satisfying the following:

- (i) $\int_t^{+\infty} \frac{da}{au(a)}$ for some $t > 1$ and denote by $(g(t))^{-1}$ this finite integral;
- (ii) The function $\frac{1}{\delta g\left(\frac{1}{\delta^n}\right)}$ is decreasing and $\int_0^d \frac{1}{\delta g\left(\frac{1}{\delta^n}\right)} d\delta < +\infty$ for $d > 0$ small enough and for some $0 < \eta < 1$.

Definition 4. We say that Ω_P satisfies the condition (T) at ∞ if one of following conditions holds

- (i) $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} P(z) = +\infty$;
- (ii) The function Q defined by setting $Q(\zeta) := P(1/\zeta)$ can be extended to be C^∞ -smooth in a neighborhood of $\zeta = 0$, Ω_Q has the strong \tilde{u} -property at $(-r, 0)$ for some function \tilde{u} , where $r = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} P(z)$, and $b\Omega_P$ and $b\Omega_Q$ are not isomorphic as CR manifolds germs at $(0, 0)$ and $(-r, 0)$ respectively.

The second aim of this paper is to show the following theorem.

Theorem 2. Let $P : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a C^∞ -smooth function satisfying

- (i) $P(z) = q(|z|)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$, where $q : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function with $q(0) = 0$ such that it is strictly increasing and convex on $[0, \epsilon_0)$ for some $\epsilon_0 > 0$,
- (ii) P vanishes to infinite order at 0, and
- (iii) P vanishes to finite order at any $z \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

Assume that Ω_P has the strong u -property at $(0, 0)$ and Ω_P satisfies the property (T) at ∞ . Then

$$\text{Aut}(\Omega_P) = \{(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (z_1 + is, e^{it}z_2) : s, t \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

Remark 2. Let Ω_P be as in Theorem 2 and let $P_\infty(b\Omega_P)$ the set of all points in $b\Omega_P$ of D'Angelo infinite type. It is easy to see that $P_\infty(b\Omega_P) = \{(it, 0) : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Moreover, since Ω_P is invariant under any translation $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (z_1 + it, z_2)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, it satisfies the strong u -property at $(it, 0)$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Remark 3. Let P be a function defined by $P(z_2) = \exp(-1/|z_2|^\alpha)$ if $z_2 \neq 0$ and $P(0) = 0$, where $0 < \alpha < 1$. Then by [27, Corollary 1.3], Ω_P has $\log^{1/\alpha}$ -property at $(it, 0)$ and thus it is $\log^{1/\alpha-1}$ -admissible at $(it, 0)$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Furthermore, a computation shows that if $0 < \alpha < 1/2$, then Ω_P has the strong $\log^{1/\alpha}$ -property at $(it, 0)$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Example 1. Let E_j , $j = 1, \dots, 3$, be domains defined by

$$E_j := \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : \rho(z_1, z_2) = \operatorname{Re} z_1 + P_j(z_2) < 0\},$$

where P_j are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= \psi(|z_2|)e^{-1/|z_2|^\alpha} + (1 - \psi(|z_2|))\frac{1}{|z_2|^{2m}}, \\ P_2 &= \psi(|z_2|)e^{-1/|z_2|^\alpha} + (1 - \psi(|z_2|))e^{-1/|z_2|^\beta}, \\ P_3 &= \psi(|z_2|)e^{-1/|z_2|^\alpha} + (1 - \psi(|z_2|))|z_2|^2 \end{aligned}$$

if $z_2 \neq 0$ and $P(0) = 0$, where $0 < \alpha, \beta < 1/2$, $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ with $\beta \neq \alpha$ and $\psi(t)$ is a C^∞ -smooth cut-off function such that $\psi(t) = 1$ if $|t| < a$ and $\psi(t) = 0$ if $|t| > b$ ($0 < a < b$). It follows from Remark 3 and a computation that E_j , $j = 1, \dots, 3$, have the strong $\log^{1/\alpha}$ -property and satisfy the property (T) at ∞ . Therefore, by Theorem 2 we conclude that

$$\text{Aut}(E_j) = \{(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (z_1 + is, e^{it}z_2) : s, t \in \mathbb{R}\}, \quad j = 1, \dots, 3.$$

We explain now the idea of proof of Theorem 2. Let $f \in \text{Aut}(\Omega_P)$ be an arbitrary. We show that there exist $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that f, f^{-1} extend smoothly to $b\Omega_P$ near $(it_1, 0)$ and $(it_2, 0)$ respectively and $(it_2, 0) = f(it_1, 0)$ (cf. Lemma 6). Replacing

f by $T_{-t_2} \circ f \circ T_{t_1}$, we may assume that f, f^{-1} extend smoothly to $b\Omega_P$ near the origin and $f(0, 0) = (0, 0)$. Next, we consider the one-parameter subgroup $\{F_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ of $\text{Aut}(\Omega_P) \cap C^\infty(\overline{\Omega_P} \cap U)$ defined by $F_t = f \circ R_{-t} \circ f^{-1}$. By employing Theorem 1, there exists a real number δ such that $F_t = R_{\delta t}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Using the property that P vanishes to infinite order at 0, it is proved that $f = R_{t_0}$ for some $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ (see the detailed proof in Section 4). This finishes our proof.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we prove Theorem 1. In Section 3, we prove several lemmas to be used mainly in the proof of Theorem 2. Section 4 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2. Finally, two lemma are given in Appendix.

2. HOLOMORPHIC VECTOR FIELDS TANGENT TO AN INFINITE TYPE MODEL

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1. Assume that $P : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a C^∞ -smooth function satisfying (i) and (ii) as in Introduction.

Then we consider a nontrivial holomorphic vector field $H = h_1(z_1, z_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1} + h_2(z_1, z_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial z_2}$ defined on $\Omega_P \cap U$, where U is a neighborhood of the origin. We only consider H is tangent to $b\Omega_P \cap U$. This means that they satisfy the identity

$$(\text{Re } H)\rho(z_1, z_2) = 0, \quad \forall (z_1, z_2) \in b\Omega_P \cap U. \quad (2)$$

By a simple computation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{z_1}(z_1, z_2) &= 1, \\ \rho_{z_2}(z_1, z_2) &= P'(z_2), \end{aligned}$$

and the equation (2) can thus be rewritten as

$$\text{Re}\left[h_1(z_1, z_2) + P'(z_2)h_2(z_1, z_2)\right] = 0 \quad (3)$$

for all $(z_1, z_2) \in b\Omega_P \cap U$.

Since $(it - P(z_2), z_2) \in b\Omega_P$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$ with t small enough, the above equation again admits a new form

$$\text{Re}\left[h_1(it - P(z_2), z_2) + P'(z_2)h_2(it - P(z_2), z_2)\right] = 0 \quad (4)$$

for all $z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ and for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ with $|z_2| < \epsilon_0$ and $|t| < \delta_0$, where $\epsilon_0 > 0$ and $\delta_0 > 0$ are small enough.

Lemma 1. *We have that $\frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial z_1^m \partial z_2^n} h_1(z_1, 0)$ can be extended to be holomorphic in a neighborhood of $z_1 = 0$ for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. Since $\nu_0(P') = +\infty$, it follows from (4) with $t = 0$ that $\text{Re}h_1(it, 0) = 0$ for all $t \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$. By the Schwarz reflection principle, $h_1(z_1, 0)$ can be extended to a holomorphic function on a neighborhood of $z_1 = 0$. For any $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, taking $\frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial t^m \partial z_2^n}|_{z_2=0}$ of both sides of the equation (4) one has

$$\text{Re}\left[i^m \frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial z_1^m \partial z_2^n} h_1(it, 0)\right] = 0$$

for all $t \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$. Again by the Schwarz reflection principle, $\frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial z_1^m \partial z_2^n} h_1(z_1, 0)$ can be extended to be holomorphic in a neighborhood of $z_1 = 0$, which completes the proof. \square

Corollary 1. *If h_1 vanishes to infinite order at $(0, 0)$, then $h_1 \equiv 0$.*

Proof. Since h_1 vanishes to infinite order at $(0, 0)$, $\frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial z_1^m \partial z_2^n} h_1(z_1, 0)$ also vanishes to infinite at $z_1 = 0$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, by Lemma 6 these functions are holomorphic in a neighborhood of $z_1 = 0$. Therefore, $\frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial z_1^m \partial z_2^n} h_1(z_1, 0) \equiv 0$ for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Expand h_1 into the Taylor series at $(-\epsilon, 0)$ with $\epsilon > 0$ small enough so that

$$h_1(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!n!} \frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial z_1^m \partial z_2^n} h_1(-\epsilon, 0) (z_1 + \epsilon)^m z_2^n$$

Since $\frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial z_1^m \partial z_2^n} h_1(-\epsilon, 0) = 0$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $h_1 \equiv 0$ on a neighborhood of $(-\epsilon, 0)$, and thus $h_1 \equiv 0$ on Ω_P . \square

Proof of Theorem 1. Denote by $D_P(r) := \{z_2 \in \mathbb{C} : |z_2| < q^{-1}(r)\}$ ($r > 0$). For each z_1 with $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) < 0$, we have

$$h_1(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z_1) z_2^n, \quad \forall z_2 \in D_P(-\operatorname{Re}(z_1)), \quad (5)$$

where $a_n(z_1) = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial z_2^n} h_1(z_1, 0)$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $h_1 \in \operatorname{Hol}(\Omega_P \cap U) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega_P} \cap U)$, $a_n \in \operatorname{Hol}(\mathcal{H} \cap U_1) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{H}} \cap U_1)$ for every $n = 0, 1, \dots$, where $\mathcal{H} := \{z_1 \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z_1) < 0\}$ and U_1 is a neighborhood of $z_1 = 0$ in \mathbb{C}_{z_1} . Moreover, expanding the function $g_{z_1}(z_2) := \underline{h_1(z_1, z_2)}$ into the Fourier series we can see that (5) still holds for all $z_2 \in D_P(-\operatorname{Re}(z_1))$. Therefore, the function $h_1(it - P(z_2), z_2)$ can be rewritten as follows:

$$h_1(it - P(z_2), z_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(it - P(z_2)) z_2^n,$$

for all $(t, z_2) \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0) \times \Delta_{\epsilon_0}$, where $\delta_0 > 0, \epsilon_0 > 0$ are small enough.

Similarly, we also have

$$h_2(it - P(z_2), z_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(it - P(z_2)) z_2^n$$

for all $(t, z_2) \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0) \times \Delta_{\epsilon_0}$, where $b_n \in \operatorname{Hol}(\mathcal{H} \cap U_1) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{H}} \cap U_1)$ for every $n = 0, 1, \dots$

Now we shall prove that $h_1 \equiv 0$. Indeed, aiming for contradiction, we suppose that $h_1 \not\equiv 0$. If h_1 vanishes to infinite order at $(0, 0)$, then by Corollary 1 one gets $h_1 \equiv 0$. So, h_1 vanishes to finite order at $(0, 0)$. It follows from (4) that h_2 also vanishes to finite order at $(0, 0)$, for otherwise h_1 vanishes to infinite order at $(0, 0)$.

Denote by

$$\begin{aligned} m_0 &:= \min \left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial^m z_1 \partial^n z_2} h_1(0, 0) \neq 0 \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}, \\ n_0 &:= \min \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{\partial^{m_0+n}}{\partial^{m_0} z_1 \partial^n z_2} h_1(0, 0) \neq 0 \right\}, \\ k_0 &:= \min \left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{\partial^{k+l}}{\partial^k z_1 \partial^l z_2} h_2(0, 0) \neq 0 \text{ for some } l \in \mathbb{N} \right\}, \\ l_0 &:= \min \left\{ l \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{\partial^{k_0+l}}{\partial^{k_0} z_1 \partial^l z_2} h_2(0, 0) \neq 0 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Since $\nu_0(P) = +\infty$, one obtains that

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(i\alpha P(z_2) - P(z_2), z_2) &= a_{m_0, n_0}(i\alpha - 1)^{m_0}(P(z_2))^{m_0}(z_2^{n_0} + o(|z_2|^{n_0})), \\ h_2(i\alpha P(z_2) - P(z_2), z_2) &= b_{k_0, l_0}(i\alpha - 1)^{k_0}(P(z_2))^{k_0}(z_2^{l_0} + o(|z_2|^{l_0})), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $a_{m_0, n_0} := \frac{\partial^{m_0+n_0}}{\partial^{m_0} z_1 \partial^{n_0} z_2} h_1(0, 0) \neq 0$, $b_{k_0, l_0} := \frac{\partial^{k_0+l_0}}{\partial^{k_0} z_{l_0} \partial^{l_0} z_2} h_2(0, 0) \neq 0$, and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ will be chosen later.

Now it follows from (4) with $t = \alpha P(z_2)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \left[a_{m_0, n_0}(i\alpha - 1)^{m_0}(P(z_2))^{m_0}(z_2^{n_0} + o(|z_2|^{n_0})) + b_{k_0, l_0}(i\alpha - 1)^{k_0}(z_2^{l_0} + o(|z_2|^{l_0})) \right. \\ \times \left. (P(z_2))^{k_0} P'(z_2) \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

for all $z_2 \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0}$ and for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ small enough. We note that in the case $n_0 = 0$ and $\operatorname{Re}(a_{m_0, 0}) = 0$, α can be chosen in such a way that $\operatorname{Re}((i\alpha - 1)^{m_0} a_{m_0, 0}) \neq 0$. Then the above equation yields that $k_0 > m_0$. Furthermore, since P is rotational, it follows that $\operatorname{Re}(iz_2 P'(z_2)) \equiv 0$ (see [23, Lemma 4]), and hence we can assume that $\operatorname{Re}(b_{10}) \neq 0$ for the case that $k_0 = 1, l_0 = 0$. However, (8) contradicts Lemma 3 in [23]. Therefore, $h_1 \equiv 0$.

Granted $h_1 \equiv 0$, (4) is equivalent to

$$\operatorname{Re} \left[P'(z_2) h_2(it - P(z_2), z_2) \right] = 0 \quad (9)$$

for all $(t, z_2) \in (-\delta_0, \delta_0) \times \Delta_{\epsilon_0}$. Thus, for each $z_2 \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0}^*$ the function g_{z_2} defined by setting $g_{z_2}(z_1) := h_2(z_1, z_2)$ is holomorphic in $\{z_1 \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z_1) < -P(z_2)\}$ and C^∞ -smooth up to the real line $\{z_1 \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z_1) = -P(z_2)\}$. Moreover, g_{z_2} maps this line onto the real line $\operatorname{Re}(P'(z_2)w) = 0$ in the complex plane \mathbb{C}_w . Thus, by the Schwarz reflection principle, g_w can be extended to be holomorphic in a neighborhood U of $z_1 = 0$ in the plane \mathbb{C}_{z_1} . (The neighborhood U is independent of z_2 .)

Now our function h_2 is holomorphic in $z_1 \in U$ for each $z_2 \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0}^*$ and holomorphic in (z_1, z_2) in the domain $\{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : \operatorname{Re}(z_1) < 0, |z_2| < q^{-1}(-\operatorname{Re}(z_1))\}$. Therefore, it follows from Chirka's curvilinear Hartogs' lemma (see [9]) that h_2 can be extended to be holomorphic in a neighborhood of $(0, 0)$ in \mathbb{C}^2 . Moreover, by (9) and by [15, Theorem 3] we conclude that $h_2(z_1, z_2) \equiv i\beta z_2$ for some $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^*$. So, the proof is complete. \square

3. EXTENSION OF AUTOMORPHISMS

If $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$ is a continuous map on a domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ and $z_0 \in \partial D$, we denote by $\mathcal{C}(f, z_0)$ the cluster set of f at z_0 :

$$\mathcal{C}(f, z_0) = \{w \in \mathbb{C}^N : w = \lim f(z_j), z_j \in D, \text{ and } \lim z_j = z_0\}.$$

Definition 5 (see [1]). When Γ be an open subset of the boundary of a smooth domain D , we say that Γ satisfies *local condition R* if for each $z \in \Gamma$, there is an open set V in \mathbb{C}^n with $z \in V$ such that for each s , there is an M such that

$$P(W^{s+M}(D \cap V)) \subset W^s(D \cap V).$$

We say that D satisfies *local condition R* at $z_0 \in \partial D$ if there exists an open subset of the boundary ∂D containing z_0 and satisfying local condition R.

Definition 6. Let D, G be domains in \mathbb{C}^n and let $F : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be an increasing function with $F(0) = 0$. Let $z_0 \in bD$ and $w_0 \in bG$. We say that D, G satisfies the property $(D, G)_{(z_0, w_0)}^F$ if for each proper holomorphic mapping $f : D \rightarrow G$, there exist neighborhoods U and V of z_0 and w_0 respectively such that

$$d_G(f(z)) \leq F(d_D(z))$$

for any $z \in U \cap D$ such that $f(z) \in V \cap G$.

For the case D and G are bounded pseudoconvex domains with generic corners, D. Chakrabarti and K. Verma [8, Proposition 5.1] proved there exists a $\delta \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$(d_D(z))^{1/\delta} \lesssim d_G(f(z)) \lesssim (d_D(z))^\delta$$

for all $z \in D$, which is a generalization of [12, 3]. Consequently, D, G satisfies the property $(D, G)_{(z_0, w_0)}^F$, where $F(t) = t^\delta$, for any $z_0 \in bD$ and $w_0 \in bG$.

We now recall the general Hölder continuity (see [27]). Let f be an increasing function such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t) = +\infty$. For $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, define f -Hölder space on Ω by

$$\Lambda^f(\overline{\Omega}) = \{u : \|u\|_\infty + \sup_{z, z+h \in \Omega} f(|h|^{-1})|u(z+h) - u(z)| < +\infty\}.$$

Note that the f -Hölder space includes the standard Hölder space $\Lambda_\alpha(\overline{\Omega})$ by taking $f(t) = t^\alpha$ with $0 < \alpha < 1$.

The following lemma is a slight generalization of [27, Theorem 1.4].

Lemma 2. Let D and G be domains in \mathbb{C}^n with C^2 -smooth boundaries. Let $g : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ and $F : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be nonnegative increasing functions with $F(0) = 0$ such that the function $\frac{1}{\delta g(1/F(\delta))}$ is decreasing and

$\int_0^d \frac{1}{\delta g(1/F(\delta))} d\delta < +\infty$ for $d > 0$ small enough. Assume that D and G satisfies the property $(D, G)_{(z_0, w_0)}^F$ and G is g -admissible at w_0 . Let $f : D \rightarrow G$ be a proper map such that $w_0 \in \mathcal{C}(f, z_0)$. Then there exist neighborhoods U and V of z_0 and w_0 , respectively, such that f can be extended as a general Höder continuous map $\hat{f} : U \cap \overline{D} \rightarrow V \cap \overline{G}$ with a rate $h(t)$ defined by

$$(h(t))^{-1} := \int_0^{t^{-1}} \frac{1}{\delta g(1/F(\delta))} d\delta.$$

Proof. Since G is g -admissible at w_0 , using the Schwarz-Pick lemma for the Kobayashi metric and the upper bound of Kobayashi metric, we obtain the following estimate

$$g(\delta_G^{-1}(f(z)))|f'(z)X| \lesssim K_G(f(z), f'(z)X) \leq K_D(z, X) \lesssim \delta_D^{-1}(z)|X|$$

for any $z \in D \cap U$ such that $f(z) \in V \cap G$ and $X \in T^{1,0}\mathbb{C}^n$. Moreover, since the property $(D, G)_{(z_0, w_0)}^F$ holds, we may assume that

$$\delta_G(f(z)) \leq F(\delta_D(z))$$

for any $z \in D \cap U$ such that $f(z) \in V \cap G$. Therefore,

$$|f'(z)X| \lesssim \frac{1}{\delta_D(z)g(1/F(\delta_D(z)))}|X| \tag{10}$$

for any $z \in D \cap U$ such that $f(z) \in V \cap G$ and $X \in T^{1,0}\mathbb{C}^n$.

By using the Henkin's technique (see [4, 26]), we are going to prove that f extends continuously to z_0 . Indeed, suppose that f does not extend continuously to z_0 : there are an open ball $B \subset V$ (with center at w_0) and a neighborhoods basis U_j of z_0 such that $f(D \cap U_j)$ is connected and never contained in B . Then, since $w_0 \in \mathcal{C}_\Omega(f, z_0)$, there exists a sequence $\{z'_j\}$, $z'_j \in U_j$ such that $f(z'_j) \in \partial B$ and $\lim f(z'_j) = w'_0 \in \partial B \cap \partial G$.

Let $\{z_j\} \subset \Omega \cap U$ such that $\lim z_j = z_0$ and $\lim f(z_j) = w_0$. Let $l_j := |z_j - z'_j|$ and $\gamma_j : [0, 3l_j] \rightarrow \Omega \cap U$ be a \mathcal{C}^1 -path such that:

- (a) $\gamma_j(0) = z_j$ and $\gamma_j(3l_j) = z'_j$.
- (b) $\delta_\Omega(\gamma(t)) \geq t$ on $[0, l_j]$; $\delta_\Omega(\gamma(t)) \geq l_j$ on $[l_j, 2l_j]$; $\delta_\Omega(\gamma(t)) \geq 3l_j - t$ on $[2l_j, 3l_j]$.
- (c) $\|\frac{d\gamma_j(t)}{dt}\| \lesssim 1$, $t \in [0, 3l_j]$.

(See [17, Prop. 2, p. 203]).

Choose $t_j \in [0, 3l_j]$ such that $f \circ \gamma_j([0, t_j]) \subset \bar{B}$ and $f \circ \gamma_j(t_j) \in \partial B$. It follows from (10), (b) and (c) that $|f(z_j) - f \circ \gamma_j(t_j)| \lesssim 1/h(1/l_j) + 1/g(1/F(l_j)) \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$: a contradiction. Hence, f extends continuously to z_0 .

We may now assume that $f(D \cap U) \subset G \cap V$ and apply [27, Lemma 1.4] for proving that f can be extended to a h -Höder continuous map $\hat{f} : \overline{D} \cap U \rightarrow \overline{G} \cap V$ with the rate $h(t)$ defined by

$$((h(t))^{-1}) := \int_0^{t^{-1}} \frac{1}{\delta g(1/F(\delta))} d\delta.$$

□

The following lemma is a local version of Fefferman's theorem (see [1]).

Lemma 3. Suppose that D and G are \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth domains in \mathbb{C}^n satisfying local condition R at $z_0 \in bD$ and $w_0 \in bG$ respectively. Assume that D and G are pseudoconvex near z_0 and w_0 respectively. Let $g : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ and $F : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be nonnegative increasing functions with $F(0) = 0$ such that the function $\frac{1}{\delta g(1/F(\delta))}$ is decreasing and $\int_0^d \frac{1}{\delta g(1/F(\delta))} d\delta < +\infty$ for $d > 0$ small enough. Suppose that D and G satisfy the property $(D, G)_{(z_0, w_0)}^F$. Let f be a biholomorphic mapping of D onto G such that $w_0 \in \mathcal{C}(f, z_0)$. Then f extends smoothly to bD in some neighborhood of the point z_0 .

Proof. By Lemma 2, we may assume that there exist neighborhoods U and V of z_0 and w_0 respectively such that f extends continuously to $U \cap \bar{D}$. Moreover, we may assume that $f(U \cap D) = V \cap G$ and $U \cap D$ and $V \cap G$ are bounded \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth pseudoconvex domains. Therefore, the proof follows from the theorem in [1, Section 7]. □

Lemma 4. Let $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a \mathcal{C}^2 -smooth domain and let $0 < \eta < 1$. Assume that D is pseudoconvex near $z_0 \in bD$ and D has u -property at z_0 , where $u : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ is a smooth monotonic increasing function with $u(t)/t^{1/2}$ decreasing and $\int_{t_0}^{+\infty} \frac{da}{au(a)} < +\infty$ for some $t_0 > 1$. Then D is g -admissible at z_0 , where g is a

function defined by

$$(g(t))^{-1} = \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{da}{au(a)}, \quad t_0 \leq t < +\infty.$$

Moreover, the property $(D, G)_{(z_0, w_0)}^{F_2}$ holds for any \mathcal{C}^2 -smooth domain $G \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ and $w_0 \in bG$, where $F_2(t) := c_2 t^\eta$, $t > 0$, for some $c_2 > 0$.

Proof. Let $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a \mathcal{C}^2 -smooth domain. Assume that D is pseudoconvex near $z_0 \in bD$ and D has the u -property at z_0 , where $u : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ is a smooth monotonic increasing function with $u(t)/t^{1/2}$ decreasing and $\int_{t_0}^{+\infty} \frac{da}{au(a)} < +\infty$ for some $t_0 > 1$. It follows from [27, Theorem 1.2] that D is g -admissible at z_0 , where g is a function defined by

$$(g(t))^{-1} = \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{da}{au(a)}, \quad t_0 \leq t < +\infty.$$

Denote by \tilde{g} the functions defined by

$$\tilde{g}(\delta) = \frac{1}{g^{-1}(1/(\gamma\delta))},$$

for any $0 < \delta < \delta_0$, where γ, δ_0 sufficiently small. By [27, Theorem 3.1] and the proof of [27, Theorem 2.1], there exists a family $\psi_w(z)$ as in Lemma 12 in Appendix, where $F_1 := c_1 \tilde{g}^\eta$ and $F_2(t) := c_2 t^\eta$, $t > 0$, for some $0 < \eta < 1$ and $c_1, c_2 > 0$. Therefore, it follows from Lemma 12 in Appendix that the property $(D, G)_{(z_0, w_0)}^{F_2}$ holds for any \mathcal{C}^2 -smooth domain $G \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ and $w_0 \in bG$. This finishes the proof. \square

By the definition of strong u -property, lemmas 3 and 4, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 2. *Suppose that D and G are \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth domains in \mathbb{C}^n satisfying the local condition R at $z_0 \in bD$ and $w_0 \in bG$ respectively. Suppose that D and G are pseudoconvex near z_0 and w_0 respectively. Assume that D (resp. G) has the strong u -property at z_0 (resp. strong \tilde{u} -property at w_0). Let f be a biholomorphic mapping of D onto G such that $w_0 \in \mathcal{C}(f, z_0)$. Then f and f^{-1} extend smoothly to bD in some neighborhoods of the points z_0 and w_0 , respectively.*

Remark 4. Suppose that D is \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth pseudoconvex of finite type near $z_0 \in bD$. Then D has the t^ϵ -property at z_0 for some $\epsilon > 0$ (cf. [10, 27]). Moreover, a computation shows that the strong t^ϵ -property at z_0 . In addition, D satisfies the local condition R at z_0 (cf. [2]).

By Corollary 2 and Remark 4, we obtain the following corollary which is proved by A. Sukhov.

Corollary 3 (See Corollary 1.4 in [26]). *Suppose that D and G are \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth domains in \mathbb{C}^n . Suppose that D and G are pseudoconvex of finite type near $z_0 \in bD$ and $w_0 \in bG$ respectively. Let f be a biholomorphic mapping of D onto G such that $w_0 \in \mathcal{C}(f, z_0)$. Then f and f^{-1} extend smoothly to bD in some neighborhoods of the points z_0 and w_0 , respectively.*

It is well-known that any accumulation orbit boundary point is pseudoconvex (cf. [13]). The following lemma says that the pseudoconvexity is invariant under any biholomorphism.

Lemma 5. *Let D, G be \mathcal{C}^2 -smooth domains in \mathbb{C}^n and let $z_0 \in bD$ and $w_0 \in bG$. Let $f : D \rightarrow G$ be a biholomorphism such that $w_0 \in \mathcal{C}(f, z_0)$. If D is pseudoconvex at z_0 , then G is also pseudoconvex at w_0 .*

Proof. Since $w_0 \in \mathcal{C}(f, z_0)$, we may assume that there exists a sequence $\{z_j\} \subset D$ such that $z_j \rightarrow z_0$ and $f(z_j) \rightarrow w_0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. Assume the contrary, that G is not pseudoconvex at w_0 . Then there is a compact set $K \Subset G$ such that the holomorphic hull \hat{K} of K contains $V \cap G$, where V is a small neighborhood of w_0 . (Recall that $\hat{K} := \{z \in G : |g(z)| \leq \max_K |g|, \forall g : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ holomorphic}\}.$) Consequently, $f(z_j) \in \hat{K}$ for every $j \geq j_0$, where j_0 is big enough.

Denote by $L := f^{-1}(K)$. Then L is a compact subset in D . We shall prove that $z_j \in \hat{L}$ for every $j \geq j_0$ and hence the proof follows. Indeed, let $g : D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be any holomorphic function. Then since $f(z_j) \in \hat{K}$ for every $j \geq j_0$, we have

$$|g \circ f^{-1}(f(z_j))| \leq \max_K |g \circ f^{-1}|, \quad \forall j \geq j_0.$$

This implies that

$$|g(z_j)| \leq \max_K |g \circ f^{-1}| = \max_{f^{-1}(K)} |g| = \max_L |g|, \quad \forall j \geq j_0.$$

Therefore, $z_j \in \hat{L}$ for every $j \geq j_0$, and thus the proof is complete. \square

Lemma 6. *Let Ω_P be as in Theorem 2 and let $f \in \text{Aut}(\Omega_P)$ be arbitrary. Then there exist $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that f and f^{-1} extend to be locally \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth up to the boundaries near $(it_1, 0)$ and $(it_2, 0)$, respectively, and $f(it_1, 0) = (it_2, 0)$.*

Proof. We shall follow the proof of [5, Lemma 3.2]. Let $\phi : \Omega_P \rightarrow \Delta$ be the function defined by

$$\phi(z_1, z_2) = \frac{z_1 + 1}{z_1 - 1}.$$

Then we see that ϕ is continuous on $\overline{\Omega_P}$ such that $|\phi(z)| < 1$ for $z = (z_1, z_2) \in \Omega_P$ and tends to 1 when $z_1 \rightarrow \infty$. Let $f : \Omega_P \rightarrow \Omega_P$ be an automorphism. We claim that there exists $t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \inf |\pi_1 \circ f(x + it_1, 0)| < +\infty$. Here, π_1, π_2 are the projections of \mathbb{C}^2 onto \mathbb{C}_{z_1} and \mathbb{C}_{z_2} , respectively, i.e. $\pi_1(z) = z_1$ and $\pi_2(z) = z_2$. Indeed, if this would not be the case, the function $\phi \circ f$ would be equal to 1 on the half plane $\{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : \text{Re } z_1 < 0, z_2 = 0\}$ and this is impossible since $|\phi(z)| < 1$ for every $z \in \Omega_P$. Therefore, we may assume that there exists a sequence $x_k < 0$ such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = 0$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \pi_1 \circ f(x_k + it_1, 0) = w_1^0 \in \overline{\mathcal{H}}$.

We shall prove that, after taking some subsequence if necessary, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \pi_2 \circ f(x_k + it_1, 0) = w_2^0$ for some $w_2^0 \in \mathbb{C}$. Indeed, arguing by contradiction we assume that $\pi_2 \circ f(x_k + it_1, 0) \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Because of the convergence of $\{\pi_1 \circ f(x_k + it_1, 0)\}$, the sequence $\{P(\pi_2 \circ f(x_k + it_1, 0))\}$ is bounded, which is a contradiction if $\lim_{z_2 \rightarrow \infty} P(z_2) = +\infty$. Therefore, after taking some subsequence if necessary, we may assume that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P(\pi_2 \circ f(x_k + it_1, 0)) = r \geq 0.$$

Define $\psi(w_1, w_2) = (w_1, 1/w_2)$. Then the map $\psi \circ f$ is well-defined near $(it_1, 0)$ and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \psi \circ f(x_k + it_1, 0) = (w_1^0, 0).$$

Moreover, the defining function for $\psi \circ f(\Omega_P \cap U)$ near $(w_1^0, 0)$, where U is a small neighborhood of $(it_1, 0)$, is

$$\operatorname{Re} w_1 + Q(w_2) < 0,$$

where

$$Q(w_2) = \begin{cases} P(1/w_2) & \text{if } w_2 \neq 0 \\ r & \text{if } w_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Notice that $\psi \circ f$ is a local biholomorphism on $\Omega_P \cap U$. Since $\Omega_P \cap U$ is pseudoconvex near $(0, 0)$, $\psi \circ f(\Omega_P \cap U)$ is pseudoconvex near $(-r, 0)$. Moreover, the domain

$$\Omega_Q = \{(w_1, w_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : \operatorname{Re} w_1 + Q(w_2) < 0\}$$

has the strong \tilde{u} -property at $(w_1^0, 0)$. Therefore, it follows from Corollary 2 that the local biholomorphisms $\psi \circ f$ and $(\psi \circ f)^{-1}$ can be extended to be \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth up to the boundaries in neighborhoods of $(it_1, 0)$ and $(w_1^0, 0)$, respectively. However, $b\Omega_P$ and $b\Omega_Q$ are not isomorphic as CR manifold germs at $(0, 0)$ and $(-r, 0)$ respectively. This is a contradiction.

Granted the fact that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x_k + it_1, 0) = w^0 := (w_1^0, w_2^0) \in b\Omega_P$, it follows from Lemma 5 that Ω_P is pseudoconvex near w^0 . Moreover, again Corollary 2 ensures that f and f^{-1} extend to be locally \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth up to the boundaries. Hence, $\tau_{w^0}(b\Omega_P) = \tau_{(it_1, 0)}(b\Omega_P) = +\infty$, which means that $w^0 = (it_2, 0)$ for some $t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ by virtue of Remark 2. The lemma is proved. \square

4. AUTOMORPHISM GROUP OF Ω_P

In this section, we are going to prove Theorem 2. To do this, let P be as in Theorem 2. Let $p(r)$ be a \mathcal{C}^∞ -smooth function on $(0, \epsilon_0)$ ($\epsilon_0 > 0$) such that the function

$$P(z) = \begin{cases} e^{p(|z|)} & \text{if } z \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0}^* \\ 0 & \text{if } z = 0. \end{cases}$$

Remark 5. Since $\nu_0(P) = +\infty$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} p(r) = -\infty$. Moreover, we observe that $\limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} |rp'(r)| = +\infty$, for otherwise one gets $|p(r)| \lesssim |\log(r)|$ for every $0 < r < \epsilon_0$, and thus P does not vanish to infinite order at 0. In addition, it follows from [24, Corollary 1] that the function $P(r)p'(r)$ also vanishes to infinite order at $r = 0$.

In proving Theorem 2, we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 7 (See Lemma 2 in [24]). *Suppose that there are $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ and $\beta > 0$ such that*

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(\alpha z)}{P(z)} = \beta.$$

Then $\alpha = \beta = 1$.

Lemma 8 (See Lemma 3 in [24]). *Let $\beta \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Delta_{\epsilon_0})$ with $\beta(0) = 0$. Then*

$$P(z + z\beta(z)) - P(z) = P(z) \left(|z|p'(|z|)(\operatorname{Re}(\beta(z)) + o(\beta(z))) \right) + o((\beta(z))^2)$$

for any $z \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0}^$ satisfying $z + z\beta(z) \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0}$.*

In what follows, denote by $\mathcal{H} := \{z_1 \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z_1) < 0\}$ the left half-plane.

Lemma 9. *If $f \in \text{Aut}(\Omega_P \cap U) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega_P} \cap U)$ satisfying $f_1(z_1, z_2) = a_{01}z_1 + \tilde{a}_0(z_1)$ and $f_2(z_1, z_2) = b_{10}z_2 + z_2\tilde{b}_1(z_1)$, where $a_{01}, b_{10} \in \mathbb{C}^*$ with $b_{10} > 0$ and $\tilde{a}_0, \tilde{b}_1 \in \text{Hol}(\mathcal{H} \cap U_1) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{H}} \cap U_1)$ with $\nu_0(\tilde{a}_0) \geq 2$ and $\nu_0(\tilde{b}_1) \geq 1$, where U and U_1 are neighborhoods of the origins in \mathbb{C}^2 and \mathbb{C}_{z_1} , respectively, then $a_{01} = b_{10} = 1$.*

Proof. Since $f(b\Omega_P \cap U) \subset b\Omega_P$, we have

$$\text{Re}(a_{01}(it - P(z_2)) + \tilde{a}_0(it - P(z_2))) + P(b_{10}z_2 + z_2\tilde{b}_1(it - P(z_2))) \equiv 0 \quad (11)$$

on $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \times (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$ for some $\epsilon_0, \delta_0 > 0$. It follows from (11) with $z_2 = 0$ that

$$\text{Re}(a_{01}it) + o(t) = 0$$

for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$ small enough. This yields that $\text{Im}(a_{01}) = 0$.

On the other hand, letting $t = 0$ in (11) one has

$$P(b_{10}z_2 + z_2O(P(z_2))) - \text{Re}(a_{01})P(z_2) + o(P(z_2)) \equiv 0 \quad (12)$$

on Δ_{ϵ_0} . This implies that $\lim_{z_2 \rightarrow 0} P(b_{10}z_2 + z_2O(P(z_2)))/P(z_2) = \text{Re}(a_{01}) = a_{01} > 0$.

By assumption, we can write $P(z_2) = e^{p(|z_2|)}$ for all $z_2 \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0}^*$ for some function $p \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(0, \epsilon_0)$ with $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} p(t) = -\infty$ such that P vanishes to infinite order at $z_2 = 0$. Therefore, by Lemma 8 and the fact that $P(z_2)p'(|z_2|)$ vanishes to infinite order at $z_2 = 0$ (cf. Remark 5), one gets that

$$\lim_{z_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(b_{10}z_2)}{P(z_2)} = \lim_{z_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(b_{10}z_2 + z_2O(P(z_2)))}{P(z_2)} = a_{01} > 0.$$

Hence, Lemma 7 ensures that $a_{01} = b_{10} = 1$, which ends the proof. \square

Lemma 10. *If $f \in \text{Aut}(\Omega_P \cap U) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega_P} \cap U)$ satisfying $f_1(z_1, z_2) = z_1 + \tilde{a}_0(z_1)$ and $f_2(z_1, z_2) = z_2 + z_2\tilde{b}_1(z_1)$, where $\tilde{a}_0 \in \text{Hol}(U_1)$ and $\tilde{b}_1 \in \text{Hol}(\mathcal{H} \cap U_1) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{H}} \cap U_1)$ with $\nu_0(\tilde{a}_0) \geq 2$ and $\nu_0(\tilde{b}_1) \geq 1$, where U and U_1 are neighborhoods of the origins in \mathbb{C}^2 and \mathbb{C}_{z_1} , respectively, then $f = \text{id}$.*

Proof. Expand \tilde{a}_0 into the Taylor at 0 we have

$$\tilde{a}_0(z_1) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{0k}z_1^k,$$

where $a_{0k} \in \mathbb{C}$ for every $k \geq 2$.

Since f preserves $b\Omega_P \cap U$, it follows that

$$\text{Re}\left((it - P(z_2)) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{0k}(it - P(z_2))^k\right) + P(z_2 + z_2\tilde{b}_1(it - P(z_2))) \equiv 0, \quad (13)$$

or equivalently,

$$P(z_2 + z_2\tilde{b}_1(it - P(z_2))) - P(z_2) + \text{Re}\left(\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{0k}(it - P(z_2))^k\right) \equiv 0 \quad (14)$$

on $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \times (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$ for some $\epsilon_0, \delta_0 > 0$.

If $f_1(z_1, z_2) \equiv z_1$, then let $k_1 = +\infty$. In the contrary case, let $k_1 \geq 2$ be the smallest integer k such that $a_{0k} \neq 0$. Similarly, if $\tilde{b}_1(z_1)$ vanishes to infinite order at $z_1 = 0$, then denote by $k_2 = +\infty$. Otherwise, let $k_2 \geq 1$ be the smallest integer k such that $b_{1k} := \frac{\partial^k}{\partial z_1^k} \tilde{b}_1(0) \neq 0$.

Notice that we may choose $t = \alpha P(z_2)$ in (14) (with $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ to be chosen later). Then one gets

$$\begin{aligned} & P\left(z_2 + z_2 b_{1k_2} P^{k_2}(z_2)(\alpha i - 1)^{k_2} + z_2 o(P^{k_2}(z_2))\right) - P(z_2) \\ & + \operatorname{Re}\left(a_{0k_1} P^{k_1}(z_2)(\alpha i - 1)^{k_1} + o(P^{k_1}(z_2))\right) \equiv 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

on $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \times (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$. Moreover, by Lemma 8 one obtains that

$$\begin{aligned} & P^{k_2+1}(z_2)|z_2| p'(|z_2|)\left(\operatorname{Re}(b_{1k_2}(\alpha i - 1)^{k_2} + g_2(z_2))\right) \\ & + P^{k_1}(z_2)\operatorname{Re}\left(a_{0k_1}(\alpha i - 1)^{k_1} + g_1(z_2)\right) \equiv 0 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

on Δ_{ϵ_0} , where $g_1, g_2 \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Delta_{\epsilon_0})$ with $g_1(0) = g_2(0) = 0$.

We remark that α can be chosen so that $\operatorname{Re}(b_{1k_2}(\alpha i - 1)^{k_2}) \neq 0$ and $\operatorname{Re}(a_{0k_1}(\alpha i - 1)^{k_1}) \neq 0$. Furthermore, since $\limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} |rp'(r)| = +\infty$ (cf. Remark 5), (16) yields that $k_2 + 1 > k_1$. However, by the fact that $P(z_2)p'(|z_2|)$ vanishes to infinite order at $z_2 = 0$ (see Remark 5) and by (16) one has $k_1 > k_2$. Hence, we conclude that $k_1 = k_2 = +\infty$.

Since $k_1 = k_2 = +\infty$, it follows that $f_1(z_1, z_2) \equiv z_1$ and (14) is equivalent to

$$P\left(z_2 + \tilde{b}_1(it - P(z_2))\right) \equiv P(z_2), \quad (17)$$

on $\Delta_{\epsilon_0} \times (-\delta_0, \delta_0)$. Since the level sets of P are circles, (17) implies that $\tilde{b}_1(z_1) \equiv 0$. Thus, the proof is complete. \square

Proof of Theorem 2. Let $f = (f_1, f_2) \in \operatorname{Aut}(\Omega_P)$. By Lemma 6, there exist $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that f and f^{-1} extend smoothly to the boundaries near $(it_1, 0)$ and $(it_2, 0)$, respectively, and $f(it_1, 0) = (it_2, 0)$. Replacing f by $T_{-t_2} \circ f \circ T_{t_1}$ we may assume that $f(0, 0) = (0, 0)$ and there are neighborhoods U and V of $(0, 0)$ such that f is a local CR diffeomorphism between $V \cap b\Omega_P$ and $V \cap b\Omega_P$.

For each $t \in \mathbb{R}$, let us define F_t by setting $F_t := f \circ R_{-t} \circ f^{-1}$. Then $\{F_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ is a one-parameter subgroup of $\operatorname{Aut}(\Omega_P) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega_P} \cap U)$.

By Theorem 1, there exists a real number δ such that $F_t = R_{\delta t}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. This implies that

$$f = R_{\delta t} \circ f \circ R_t, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (18)$$

We note that if $\delta = 0$, then $f = f \circ R_t$ and thus $R_t = id$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, which is a contradiction. Hence, we can assume that $\delta \neq 0$.

We shall prove that $\delta = -1$. Indeed, by (18) we have

$$f_2(z_1, z_2) \equiv e^{i\delta t} f_2(z_1, z_2 e^{it}) \quad (19)$$

on a neighborhood U of $(0, 0) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ and for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Expand f_2 into Taylor series, one obtains that

$$f_2(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(z_1) z_2^n,$$

where b_n , $n = 0, 2, \dots$, are in $\operatorname{Hol}(\mathcal{H}) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{H}})$ and $b_0(0) = f_2(0, 0) = 0$. Hence, Eq. (19) is equivalent to

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(z_1) z_2^n \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(z_1) z_2^n e^{i\delta t + int} \quad (20)$$

on U for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. This implies immediately that $b_0(z_1) \equiv 0$. Since f is biholomorphism, $b_1(z_1) \not\equiv 0$. Therefore, (20) yields that $\delta = -1$ and $b_n = 0$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$. It means that $f_2(z_1, z_2) \equiv z_2 b_1(z_1)$.

We conclude that $F_t = R_{-t}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. This implies that

$$f = R_{-t} \circ f \circ R_t, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (21)$$

which implies that

$$f_1(z_1, z_2) \equiv f_1(z_1, z_2 e^{it})$$

on a neighborhood U of $(0, 0)$ in \mathbb{C}^2 for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. This yields that $f_1(z_1, z_2) = a_0(z_1)$.

Since f preserves the boundary $b\Omega_P \cap U$, we have

$$\operatorname{Re}(a_0(is - P(z_2))) + P(z_2 b_1(is - P(z_2))) = 0 \quad (22)$$

for all $(z_2, s) \in \Delta_{\epsilon_0} \times (-\delta_0, +\delta_0)$. Letting $z_2 = 0$ in (22) one gets

$$\operatorname{Re}(a_0(is)) = 0 \quad (23)$$

for all $s \in (-\delta_0, +\delta_0)$. Hence, by the Schwarz reflection principle a_0 extends to be holomorphic in a neighborhood of the origin $z_1 = 0$; we shall denote the extension by a_0 too and the Taylor expansion of a_0 at $z_1 = 0$ is given by

$$a_0(z_1) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{0m} z_1^m.$$

Moreover, because $f \in \operatorname{Aut}(\Omega_P)$, it follows that $a_{01} \neq 0$. From (23), we have

$$\operatorname{Im}(a_{01}) = 0.$$

Next, we are going to show that $b_1(0) \neq 0$. Indeed, suppose otherwise that $\nu_0(b_1) \geq 1$. Then it follows from (22) with $s = 0$ that

$$\lim_{z_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(z_2 b_1(P(z_2)))}{P(z_2)} = \operatorname{Re}(a_{01}) = a_{01} > 0,$$

which is impossible since

$$\lim_{z_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(z_2 b_1(P(z_2)))}{P(z_2)} = \lim_{z_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(z_2 b_1(P(z_2)))}{z_2 b_1(P(z_2))} \lim_{z_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{z_2 b_1(P(z_2))}{P(z_2)} = 0.$$

Hence, we conclude that

$$f_2(z_1, z_2) = b_{10} z_2 + z_2 \tilde{b}_1(z_1),$$

where $b_{10} \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $\tilde{b}_1 \in \operatorname{Hol}(\mathcal{H}) \cap \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{H}})$ with $\tilde{b}_1(0) = 0$. In addition, replacing f by $f \circ R_\theta$ for some $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, we can assume that b_{10} is a positive real number.

We now apply Lemma 9 to obtain that $a_{01} = b_{10} = 1$. Furthermore, by Lemma 10 we conclude that $f = id$. Hence, the proof is complete. \square

5. APPENDIX

We recall the following lemma, which is a version of the Hopf lemma.

Lemma 11 (See Lemma 2.3 in [26]). *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded domain with \mathcal{C}^2 boundary. Let $K \Subset \Omega$ be a compact set nonempty interior, and choose $L > 0$. Then there exists $C = C(K, L) > 0$ such that for any negative plurisubharmonic function u in Ω satisfying the condition $u(z) < -L$ on K , the following bound holds:*

$$|u(z)| \geq C \delta_\Omega(z) \text{ for } z \in \Omega.$$

The following lemma is a slight generalization of [26, Lemma 2.4].

Lemma 12. *Let D and G be domains in \mathbb{C}^n with C^2 -smooth boundaries, $z_0 \in bD$, $w_0 \in bG$, $F_1, F_2 : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ are nonnegative functions with $F_1(0) = F_2(0) = 0$ such that F_1 is increasing. Assume that there is a neighborhood U of z_0 such that for each $w \in U \cap bD$, there is a plurisubharmonic function ψ_w such that*

- (i) $\lim_{D \times bD \ni (z, w) \rightarrow (z_0, z_0)} \psi_w(z) = 0$,
- (ii) $\psi_w(z) \leq -F_1(|z - w|)$,
- (iii) $\psi_{\pi(z)}(z) \geq -F_2(\delta_D(z))$

for $z \in U \cap D$. Let $f : D \rightarrow G$ be a proper map such that $w_0 \in \mathcal{C}(f, z_0)$. Then there exist neighborhoods $\tilde{U} \subset U$ and V of z_0 and w_0 , respectively, such that $\delta_G(f(z)) \lesssim F_2(\delta_D(z))$ for any $z \in \tilde{U} \cap D$ such that $f(z) \in V \cap G$.

Proof. The proof proceeds along the same lines as in [26, Section 2], but for the reader's convenience, we shall give the detailed proof.

For $\epsilon > 0$ we consider the open set

$$D^\epsilon = \{z \in U \cap D : \psi_{z_0} > -\epsilon\}.$$

By virtue of (ii) there exists $\epsilon_0 > 0$ such that for any $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0]$ one has $\bar{D}^\epsilon \subset \bar{U}$. Hence, the boundary $bD^\epsilon \subset (\bar{U} \cap bD) \cup S^\epsilon$, where $S^\epsilon = \{z \in \bar{U} \cap D : \psi_{z_0}(z) = -\epsilon\}$.

We fix $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0/2]$ and choose $\epsilon_1 > 0$ so that $D \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_1 \mathbb{B}) \subset D^\epsilon$, where \mathbb{B} is the open unit ball in \mathbb{C}^n . Without loss of generality we may assume that the neighborhood U is small enough such that $\delta_D(z) = |z - \pi(z)|$ for $z \in U \cap D$. We fix a positive number δ with the properties $\epsilon_1/50 < \delta < 2\delta < \epsilon_1/10$ and consider the compact set $K = \bar{D} \cap (z_0 + 2\delta \bar{\mathbb{B}}) \setminus (z_0 + \delta \bar{\mathbb{B}})$. For $\epsilon_2 < \epsilon_1/100$ we have by (ii) that

$$\begin{aligned} \max\{\psi_\zeta(z) : z \in K, \zeta \in bD \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \bar{\mathbb{B}})\} &\leq -F_1(K, bD \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \bar{\mathbb{B}})) \\ &\leq -F_1(\delta - \epsilon_2). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by (i) one can choose ϵ_2 such that

$$-F_1(\delta - \epsilon_2) < \gamma := \min\{\psi_\zeta(z) : z \in D \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \bar{\mathbb{B}}), \zeta \in bD \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \bar{\mathbb{B}})\}.$$

We fix $\epsilon_2 > 0$. Let $\tau > 0$ be such that

$$-F_1(\delta - \epsilon_2) < -\tau < -\tau/2 < \gamma < 0.$$

We consider a smooth nondecreasing convex function $\phi(t)$ with the properties $\phi(t) = -\tau$ for $t \leq -\tau$ and $\phi(t) = t$ for $t > -\tau/2$. We set $\rho_\zeta(z) = \tau^{-1} \phi \circ \psi_\zeta(z)$. Then $\rho_\zeta(z) \mid_K = -1$ for $\zeta \in bD \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \bar{\mathbb{B}})$, and we can extend $\rho_\zeta(z)$ to D by setting $\rho_\zeta(z) = -1$ for $z \in D \setminus (z_0 + 2\delta \bar{\mathbb{B}})$. We obtain a function $\rho_\zeta(z)$, which is a negative continuous plurisubharmonic function on D satisfying $\rho_\zeta(z) = -1$ on $D \setminus (z_0 + \delta \bar{\mathbb{B}})$ and $\rho_\zeta(z) = \tau^{-1} \psi_\zeta(z)$ on $D \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \bar{\mathbb{B}})$ for $\zeta \in bD \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \bar{\mathbb{B}})$.

There is $\epsilon_3 \in (0, \epsilon_2/2)$ such that $\pi(z) \in bD \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \bar{\mathbb{B}})$ for any $z \in D \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_3 \bar{\mathbb{B}})$. We also fix a point $p \in D \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_3 \bar{\mathbb{B}})$ and define the function

$$\varphi_p(w) = \begin{cases} \sup\{\rho_{\pi(p)}(z) : z \in f^{-1}(w)\} & \text{for } w \in f(D^\epsilon), \\ -1 & \text{for } w \in G \setminus f(D^\epsilon). \end{cases}$$

Since f is proper, the function $\varphi_p(w)$ is a continuous negative plurisubharmonic function on G (see [26, Lemma 2.2]).

Let V be a neighborhood of the point w_0 such that the surface $V \cap bG$ is smooth. We fix a compact set $K \Subset f(D^{\epsilon_2}) \cap V$ with nonempty interior (this is possible since $w_0 \in \mathcal{C}(f, z_0)$ and $f(D^{\epsilon_2})$ is an open set). Assume that $2 \max_{w \in K} \varphi_p(w) \leq -L = -L(p)$. Then by Lemma 11, we have $|\varphi_p(w)| \geq C(L)\delta_G(w)$ for $w \in G \cap V$, where $C = C(L) > 0$ depends only on $L = L(p)$. We now show that L (hence also C) can be chosen independent of p .

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{w \in K} \varphi_p(w) &= \max\{\rho_{\pi(p)}(z) : z \in f^{-1}(w) \cap D^{\epsilon_2}, w \in K\} \\ &= \max\{\rho_{\pi(p)}(z) : z \in f^{-1}(K) \cap D^{\epsilon_2}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since f is proper, $\mathcal{C}(f, z) \subset bG$ for $z \in U \cap bD$, and thus the set $f^{-1}(K)$ has no limit points on $U \cap bD$. Therefore, the set $K' = \overline{f^{-1}(K) \cap D^{\epsilon_2}}$ is relatively compact in $U \cap D$. If $z \in K'$, then by (iii) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \max\{\psi_{\pi(p)}(z) : z \in K'\} &\leq -F_1\left(\min\{|z - \zeta| : z \in K', \zeta \in bD \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \mathbb{B})\}\right) \\ &= -F_1(d(K', bD \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_2 \mathbb{B}))). \end{aligned}$$

Since the last quantity does not exceed some constant $-N < 0$, we may set

$$2 \max_{z \in K'} \rho_{\pi(p)}(z) \leq 2\tau^{-1}N := L,$$

and L is independent of p .

If now $f(p) \in V \cap G$, we have by (iii)

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_G(f(p)) &\leq C|\varphi_p(f(p))| \leq C|\rho_{\pi(p)}(p)| \\ &\leq CF_2(\delta_D(p)). \end{aligned}$$

Since $C > 0$ here does not depend on p , we have arrived at

$$\delta_G(f(z)) \lesssim F_2(\delta_D(z))$$

for any $z \in D \cap (z_0 + \epsilon_3 \mathbb{B})$ such that $f(z) \in G \cap V$. This ends the proof. \square

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